

# WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, July 11, 2003

## Set Name Query

side by side

Hit  
Count

Set  
Name  
result set

*DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES;  
OP=AND*

L1	three.clm. same lectin\$.clm.	6	L1
L2	multiple.clm. same epitop\$.clm.	48	L2
L3	L2 and (ligase or amplify or amplificaiton or pcr or polymerase or ligate\$)	26	L3
L4	L2 and (ligase or amplify or amplificaiton or pcr or polymerase or ligate\$).clm.	3	L4
L5	multiple same epitop\$	3655	L5
L6	L5 same (ligase or amplify or amplificaiton or pcr or polymerase or ligate\$).clm.	2	L6

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

# WEST Search History

*Updated*

DATE: Friday, July 11, 2003

## Set Name Query

side by side

## Hit Count Set Name

result set

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND*

L1	cofactor.ti.	39	L1
L2	cofactor same (mg or ca or heme or iron or nickel or gold or au or ag)	936	L2
L3	cofactor near5 (mg or ca or heme or iron or nickel or gold or au or ag)	161	L3
L4	single near5 cofactor	66	L4

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Generate Collection

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L1: Entry 8 of 726

File: USPT

Jun 3, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6573245 B1

TITLE: Modified polysaccharide adjuvant-protein antigen conjugates, the preparation thereof and the use thereof

Brief Summary Text (7):

Polysaccharide adjuvants exert an immunomodulating effect by modifying cytokine production, such as upregulating IL-1, and causing a moderate Th1 response. The immune response produced by the Th1 subset of CD4<sup>sup</sup>+ T cells induces complement fixing antibodies as well as strong, delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) reactions associated with  $\gamma$ -IFN, IL-2 and IL-12. Polysaccharides' effects on the native protein conformation are moderate, preserving the conformational epitopes necessary to elicit a neutralizing antibody response. However, because these adjuvants cannot allow exogenous antigens to be processed via the endogenous pathway, they do not induce a cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response. Because APCs have cell-surface-receptors specific for certain carbohydrate moieties, the targeting and delivery to these cells of antigens associated with these sugar moieties can be significantly enhanced. Apparently, the role of sugar moieties in the targeting of antigen delivery is not limited to polysaccharide adjuvants. For instance, the modification of quillajasaponin carbohydrate side-chains by periodic acid oxidation results in a loss of their adjuvanticity. Presumably, this results because of the loss of their targeting capacity.

Detailed Description Text (13):

During evolution macrophages and dendritic cells have developed cell surface receptors that recognize the carbohydrate moieties from different microorganisms. These receptors play a critical role in phagocytosis as well as in pinocytosis, two processes that are involved in antigen presentation. Polysaccharides recognized by these cell-surface-receptors would be suitable for the construction of these adjuvants because such polysaccharides provide an effective mechanism for APC targeting. In some cases, carbohydrate sequences from bacterial, fungal, and animal origins are shared by plant polysaccharides. Thus, plant polysaccharides can provide a practical source of starting materials in some instances. Although these adjuvants can be prepared with either soluble or insoluble polysaccharides, the soluble forms are preferred.

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L1: Entry 12 of 726

File: USPT

May 20, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6566099 B1

TITLE: Nucleic acid encoding a chimeric polypeptide

Other Reference Publication (5):Ashwell et al., "Carbohydrate-Specific Receptors of the Liver" Ann. Rev. Biochem. 51:531-554, 1982.

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L1: Entry 28 of 726

File: USPT

Mar 4, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6528487 B1

TITLE: Peptide inhibitors of inflammation mediated by selectins

Other Reference Publication (59):

Rosen, S.D., "The LEC-CAMs` An Emerging Family of Cell Adhesion Receptors Based upon Carbohydrate Recognition," Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol., vol. 3, pp. 397-402 (1990).

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L2: Entry 28 of 721

File: USPT

May 6, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6558708 B1

TITLE: Methods for manipulating upper gastrointestinal transit, blood flow, and satiety, and for treating visceral hyperalgesia

Detailed Description Text (26):

In order to optimally digest and absorb fat, intestinal transit is slowed by this nutrient in a dose-dependent fashion as the fat-induced jejunal brake (Lin, H. C. et al. [1996a]) and ileal brake (Lin, H. C. et al., Intestinal transit is more potently inhibited by fat in the distal [ileal] brake than in the proximal [jejunal] brake, Dig. Dis. Sci. 42:19-25 [1996d]). To achieve these responses, the sensory nerves of the small intestine must detect and respond to the fat in the intestinal lumen. Sensory nerves that respond specifically to the presence of fat in the lumen (fat-sensitive primary sensory neurons) are found in the lamina propria, separated from the intestinal lumen by the mucosa. Since these fat-sensitive sensory nerves do not have access to the lumen (Mei, N., Recent studies on intestinal vagal efferent innervation. Functional implications, J. Auton. Nerv. Syst. 9:199-206 [1983]; Melone, J., Vagal receptors sensitive to lipids in the small intestine of the cat, J. Auton. Nerv. Syst. 17:231-241 [1986]), one or more intermediary signals must be available. PYY is a signal for fat (Lin, H. C. et al., Slowing of intestinal transit by fat in proximal gut depends on peptide YY, Neurogastroenterol. Motility 10:82 [1998]; Lin, H. C. et al. [1996b]) and is released in response to fat in the lumen of the proximal or distal gut. Intestinal cells such as those that release PYY, do have direct access to the luminal content and serve as an intermediary signal-transmitting link between luminal fat and the fat-sensitive primary sensory neurons in the lamina propria.

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L3: Entry 10 of 57

File: USPT

Aug 14, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6274603 B1

TITLE: Methods for increasing ApoE levels for the treatment of neurodegenerative disease

Detailed Description Text (61):

It has been recently demonstrated that chronic (1 month) intraventricular infusion of purified human ApoE3 and ApoE4 in apoe knockout mice effectively restored microtubulin-associated protein 2 and synaptophysin-like immunoreactivities in the cortex of homozygote knockout animals. This result indicates that both ApoE4 and ApoE3 are effective in restoring dendritic integrity in the ApoE knock-out mice. More importantly, the effect of intracerebral infusion of ApoE3 and ApoE4 on cognitive performance and spatial memory function in the apoE knockout mice was examined and it was observed to be improved. This is consistent with the fact that ApoE4 is as good as ApoE3 at binding to the LDL receptor and carrying lipids in the serum. However, in contrast to ApoE3, ApoE4 concentration is much lower in the serum and in the brain of apoE4 carriers.

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L3: Entry 15 of 57

File: USPT

May 8, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6228581 B1

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Human intronic and polymorphic SR-BI nucleic acids and uses therefor

Detailed Description Text (131):

In addition, since SR-BI is a receptor that is capable of binding to various lipid related molecules, it is likely that specific alleles of the SR-BI gene are associated with other diseases or conditions involving an inappropriate lipid transfer or metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or a biliary disorder, such as gallstone formation. Accordingly, the invention provides diagnostic and prognostic assays for determining whether a subject is at risk of developing a disease characterized by an abnormal lipid level, e.g, atherosclerosis or gall stone formation.



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L3: Entry 32 of 57

File: USPT

May 26, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5756718 A

TITLE: Anti-endotoxin compounds

Brief Summary Text (99):

In a twenty-fifth aspect, the invention features a method for treating a disease in a mammal for which a lipid A receptor antagonist is effective involving administering to the mammal a therapeutic composition of the invention in a dosage effective to reduce the binding of LPS to a lipid A receptor.

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## Stedman's Medical Dictionary 27th Edition

**cofactor (ko'fak'ter, tor)**

1. SYN: coenzyme. 2. An atom or molecule essential for the action of a large molecule; e.g., heme in hemoglobin, magnesium in chlorophyll. Solo metal ions are regarded as *c.* for proteins, but not as coenzymes. cobra venom *c.* equivalent in action to C3B, which means that it can activate the alternative complement pathway. molybdenum *c.* (mo-lib'de-num) a complex of molybdenum and molybdopterin required for a number of enzymes. A deficiency of this *c.* will result in lower activities of sulfite oxidase, xanthine dehydrogenase, and aldehyde oxidase causing elevated levels of sulfite, thiosulfite, xanthine, etc. platelet *c.* I SYN: factor VIII. platelet *c.* II SYN: factor IX.

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